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{ REPORT
No. 65

JESUS JUAN LLANDERAL

JANUARY 29, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 210]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 210) for the relief of Jesus Juan Llanderal having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Jesus Juan Llanderal shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Jesus Juan Llanderal. The bill provides for a proper quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 28-year-old native and citizen of the Philippine Islands and was last admitted to the United States on

March 11, 1949, as a visitor. It is stated that the beneficiary of the bill during the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands was actively engaged in smuggling medicine, food, clothes, and information to American prisoners of war.

A letter dated July 20, 1950, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Deputy Attorney General with reference to S. 3026, which was a bill introduced in the Eighty-first Congress for the relief of the same alien, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, July 20, 1950.

HON. PAT MCCARRAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (S. 3026) authorizing the naturalization of Jesus Juan Llanderal.

The bill would provide that at any time within 1 year after the date of its enactment, Jesus Juan Llanderal may be naturalized as a citizen of the United States by taking the naturalization oath of allegiance before any court having jurisdiction of the naturalization of aliens.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department disclose that Mr. Llanderal was born on January 27, 1922 in Manila, Philippine Islands. He was admitted to the United States on March 11, 1949 at San Francisco, Calif., as a temporary visitor for pleasure for a period of 3 months, and has been granted several extensions of stay, the last of which expired on March 10, 1950. The records also indicate that Mr. Llanderal claims to have been supporting himself since his entry into this country with funds he brought with him.

According to an oath executed by a corporal of the United States Army, Mr. Llanderal, during the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands, was actively engaged in smuggling medicine, food, clothing, and information to American prisoners of war. However, although such activity is commendable, it does not seem to warrant the very unusual preferential treatment which would be accorded the alien by enactment of this measure, for the personal risk involved was no greater than that assumed by many other Filipinos who served the forces of democracy during the war.

The normal naturalization process requires a permanent residence extending over 5 years. Mr. Llanderal has been in the United States only little more than 1 year as a temporary visitor. Nor does the record appear to warrant even the granting of permission to remain in this country as a permanent resident. The Philippine quota to which Mr. Llanderal is chargeable is oversubscribed, and immigration visas are not readily obtainable. Many other Filipinos are awaiting their regular turns for the issuance of immigration visas permitting them to enter the United States for permanent residence.

Accordingly, the Department of Justice is unable to recommend enactment of this bill.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD,
Deputy Attorney General.

Senator Dennis Chavez, the author of the bill, submitted the following information in connection with the case:

BALTIMORE 19, Md., April 17, 1950.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: I was most happy to receive your letter of the 10th. You can submit the following information to the Senate Judiciary Committee with reference to bill S. 3026:

I, Jesus Juan Llanderal, holder of Republic of the Philippines passport No. XXXX and temporary United States visa XXXXXXX, was born at my residence in the Philippines, 1037 Arlegui, Quiapo, Manila, on January 27, 1922. I attended the following schools: San Juan de Letran (completed high school); University of Santo Tomas (2½ years college).

Following the close of the war, I decided to make a trip to the United States in order to fulfill a life-long desire. On July 14, 1948, my application for a passport was granted to me, and after closing out my personal affairs I sailed for San Francisco in February 1949. I arrived in San Francisco on March 11, 1949, and from that time until the end of July 1949 I visited many friends throughout the country. I arrived in Baltimore, at the residence of Corp. C. R. Welch, **XXXXXXXXXX**, and have been staying with him ever since. I have been spending my time at sightseeing, writing friends, and helping with the family chores. Inasmuch as I was instructed by the Embassy in Manila that I could not accept employment because of the temporary visa status I have not been gainfully employed at any time during my stay in the United States, and have, therefore, been staying with friends and relying on funds that I brought with me to cover my further needs.

I am not now, nor have I ever been, engaged in any activities, political or otherwise, injurious to the American public interest. In fact, because I was born and brought up under the American flag, I did my humble best to subvert the Japanese occupation of the Philippines and to aid those who were prisoners of war. I have never been convicted of any offense here in the United States or in the Philippines. If I am fortunate enough to be accepted as a citizen of the United States it is my intention to enlist for a career in the armed services. I am enclosing a duplicate of this letter as requested. If any additional information is necessary I will be only too glad to furnish it. With every best wish to you, I remain,

JESUS J. LLANDERAL.

The bill, as originally introduced, would permit the beneficiary of the bill to be naturalized merely by taking the oath of allegiance before any court having jurisdiction of the naturalization of aliens. It is the opinion of the committee that the enactment of such a bill would create an unwise precedent. Accordingly, the Committee has amended the bill to adjust the status of the beneficiary of the bill to that of a permanent resident of the United States following which he may proceed toward naturalization in the regular way.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 210), as amended, should be enacted.



